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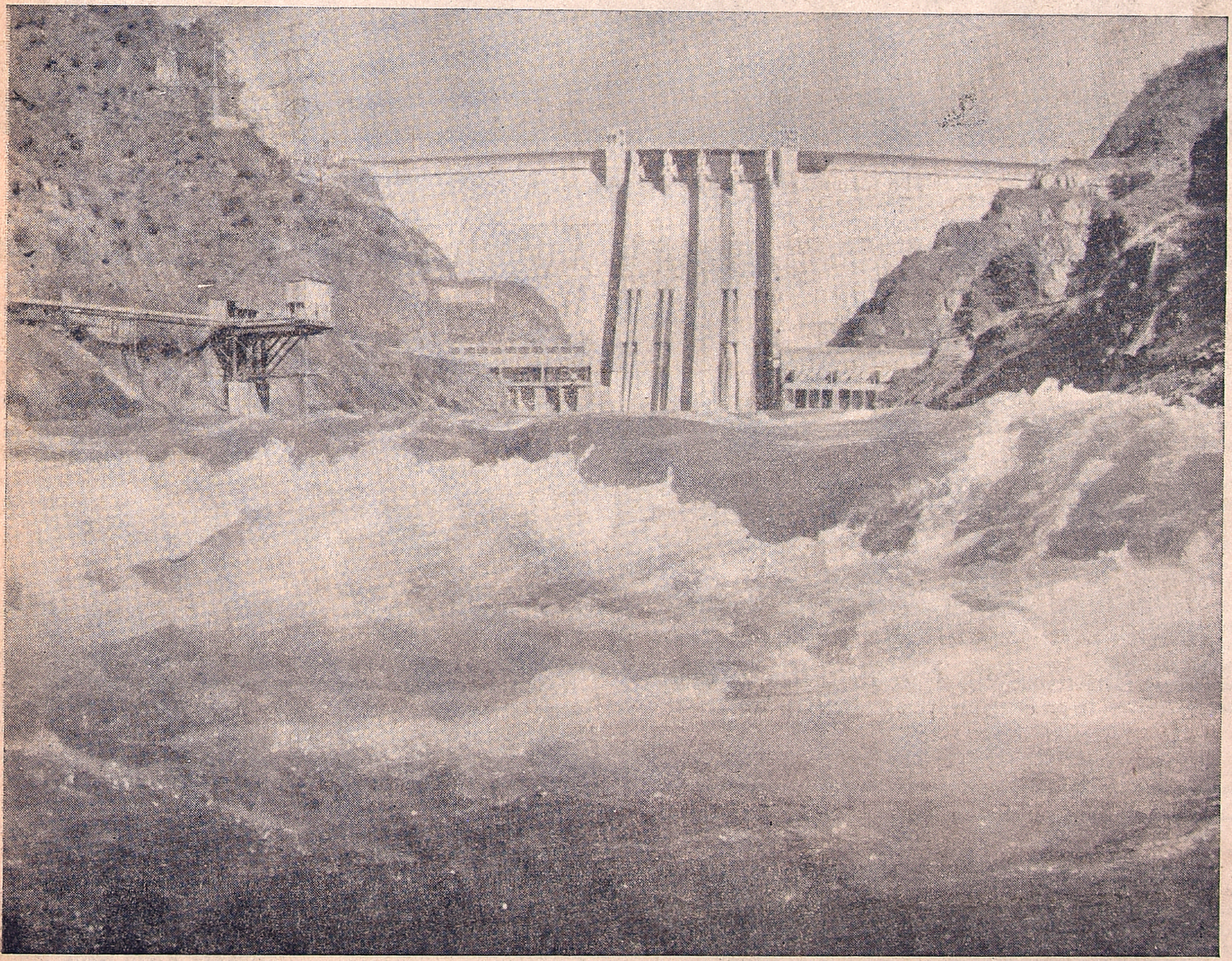
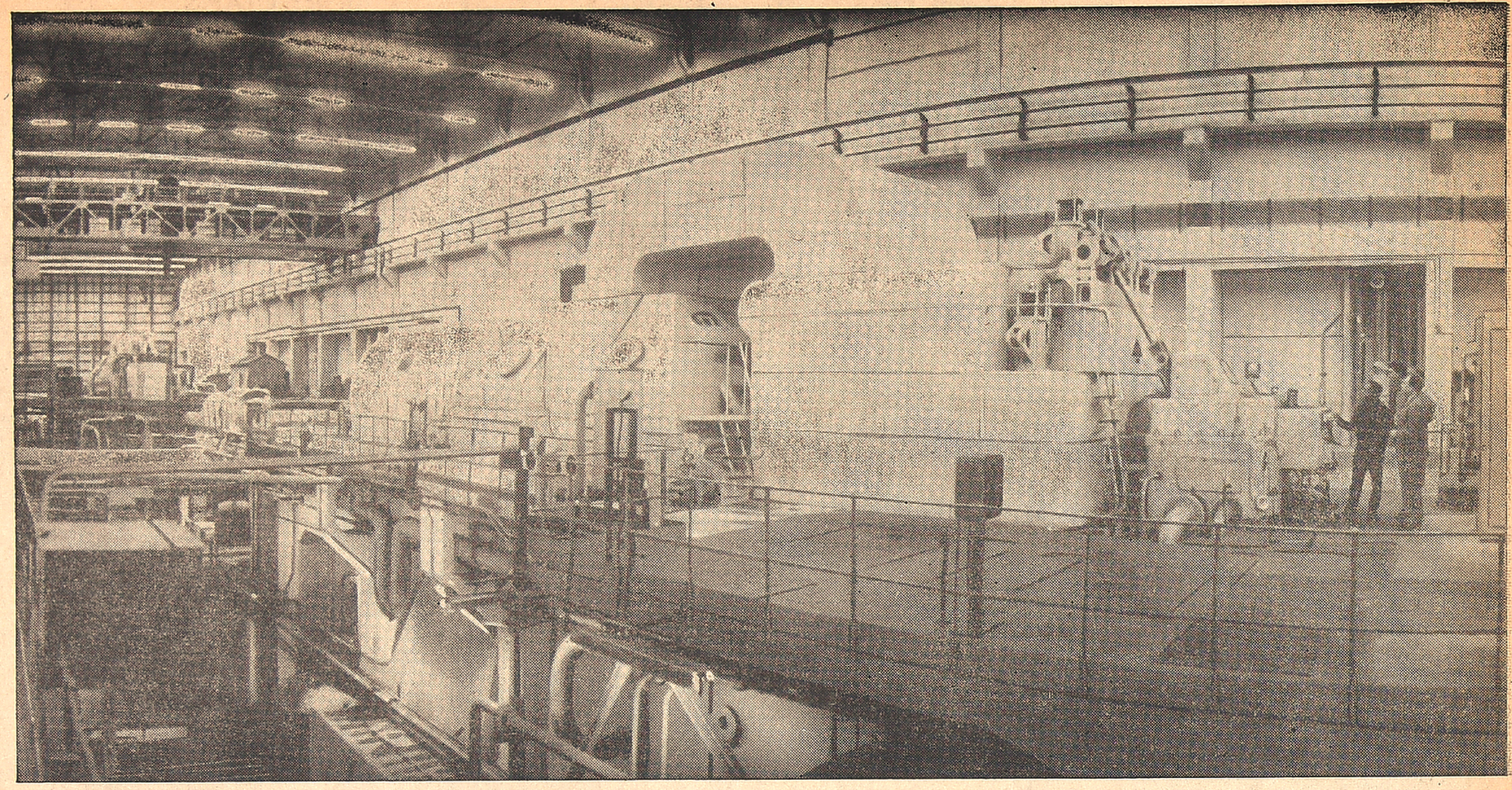
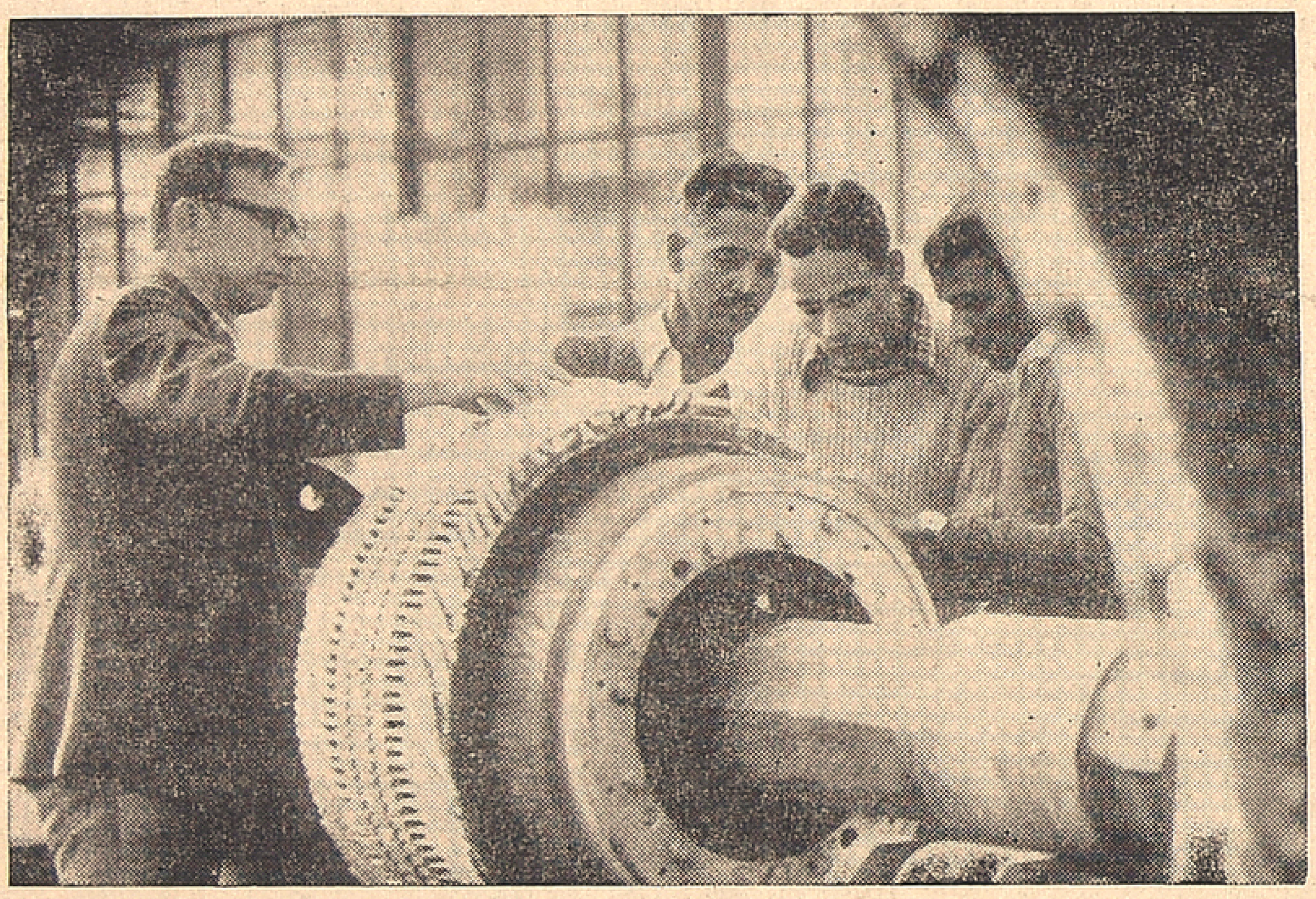


A view of the Bhakra dam and Hydro-Power Station (Article on page 2)

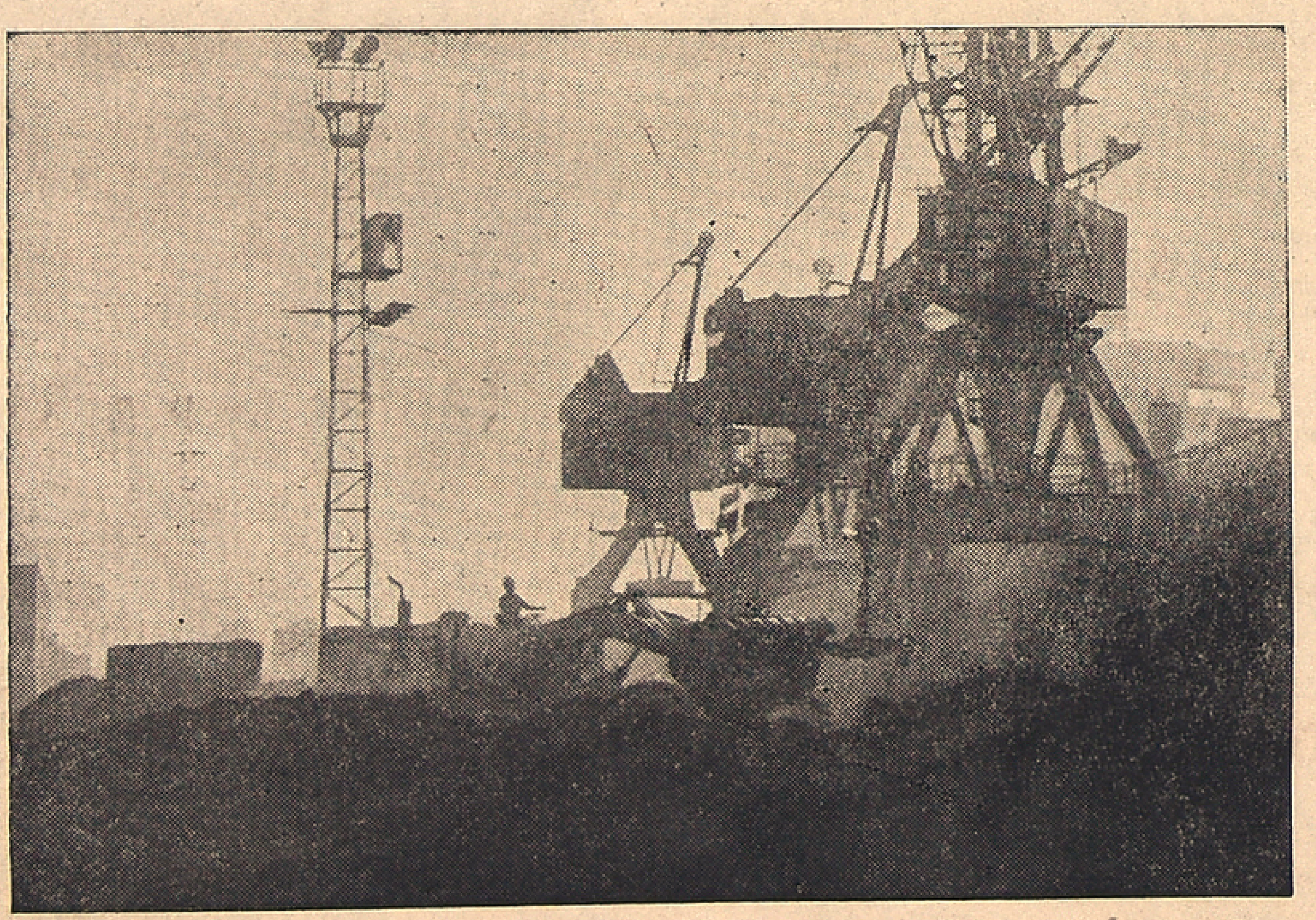
SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



The machine hall of the Patratu Hydro-Power Station.



A Soviet specialist helps his Indian collegues n as er the working of this turbine.



Coal for Neyveli Power Station is being excavated

Cooperation In Power Engineering

It is over 15 years now that Soviet-Indian cooperation in the construction of power stations in India has been developing successfully.

Cooperation in this field began by signing intergovernmental Soviet-Indian agreement on November 9, 1957 which provided for USSR's cooperation in the construction of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station. In Subsequent vears, a number of other power stations were also built, most of which have reached the rated capacity and are operating successfully. Altogether, 15 power stations built with a total capacity of nearly 3.2 million kw (which makes up about 20 per cent of the country's total capacities of power stations) have been built or are being built with Soviet assistance.

All operative Power stations are working efficiently and are playing an important role in the economy of both individual states and the country as a whole.

For instance, the Neyveli Power Station — the first project of Soviet-Indian cooperation in power engineering—has a capacity of 600,000 kw and is one of the largest in Southern India. This power station is of exceptional importance for the development of the Tamil Nadu State. The functioning of this big source of power virtually transforms the economic scene of an entire Indian region.

An important feature of this power station is that it is the first in the entire South-East Asia working on lignite (brown coal, the deposits of which in this area are estimated at 2,000 million tons). The need for the use of lignite as fuel is all the more obvious since the nearest coal deposits are 00 km. away from Tamil Nadu and their use would be very expensive.

Another project of Soviet-Indian cooperation in power engineering is the Bhakra Right Bank Hydro-Power Station built with Soviet assistance, the capacity of which is equal to that of the Neyveli station—600,000 kw.

In addition to giving assistance for the construction of the Neyveli power station and the Bhakra Right Bank Hydro-Power Station, the Soviet Union has helped India build and operate thermal power sta-

(Contd. on page 11)

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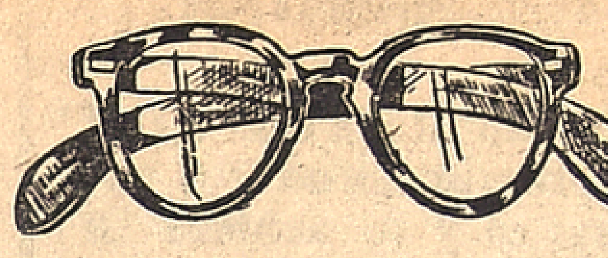

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Popular Campaign By Congress Needed

One thing that conspicuously stands out from the Working Committee resolution and the meeting which adopted it, is that the Congress leadership, while being aware of the serious dangers facing the country, is still hesitant to boldly launch a popular campaign to forestall those who are engaged in a systematic campaign to disorganise and damage the accepted democratic processes and institutions.

It is easy to understand when the Congress leadership talks of political struggle against the disruptors. But it is inexplicable when it fights shy of organising and leading that struggle.

After all, those of the Congress leadership who had any part to play in the national struggle for freedom from British imperialism, cannot but be aware that the adoption of a resoulation is only an expression of faith and conviction. Its value lies in translating it into practice.

It is only a massive popular movement, drawing within its fold all the Left, democratic and progressive parties and individuals which can deliver a fitting rebuff to Right Reaction and its internal and external allies. If the danger has to be fought and hurled back—and it has to be to defend the independence and sovereignty of India—it is only the all-embracing unity of the forces which have already taken up positions against Reaction's onslaught, that can mobilise the vast millions of this country for that inevitable struggle.

★

At the same time, the people also see newspaper reports that a member of the Working Committee has chosen to absent himself from its meeting. This disdain is explained in terms of his foreknowledge that there could be no "useful" outcome of this meeting.

Simultaneously, one of his close political associates in the campaign against the party's accepted policies and programmes, is out on a "talent hunt". He has succeeded, according to reports, in discovering a new ally—a political backnumber—who had lately been itching to present a rejuvenated image for public appreciation but for a High Court decision which the Election Commission proposes to adhere to. And the efforts to enlarge the coterie of "allies" are continuing unabated.

Under the circumstances, the ambivalence on the part of the Congress leadership, its inaction to bring about organisational unity and cohesion, its reluctance to launch a mass campaign to debunk the JP–Jana Sangh shibboleths, does appear confusing, as much to the Congress ranks as to the people in general.

★

There is not much time to lose. If there is any lesson still to be learnt, perhaps the most appropriate will be, in this year of the thirtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, from the tragic failure of

(Contd. on page 9)

3rd Pleasing "Vishu"-al week!

AT

New Elphinstone

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Kamalahasan and Sheela
in
Samaria's

VISHNU VIJAYAM

(Malayalam)

New Year Prospects

The outstanding importance of Tamil New Year lies in the fact that the magnificent all powerful and all sustaining Sun enters its exaltation sign at the start of the new year. In assessing the outlook for the New Year a combination of factors in different departments of human activity and very powerful and vital roles of particular planets have to be carefully looked into. Planets only show the terresterial tendencies which can be mitigated and modified to some extent by powerful and sustained human efforts. Thus, in being guided by astrological indications, there is scope for neither fatalism nor obsolute self-assertion or individuality. There is a balance of power which should be known and sought after for purposeful direction of individual and national efforts.

The Tamil New Year called Rakshasa, prima facie denotes the preponderance of "Rajo" guna denoting the height of material consciousness of the people in general. In other words, the new year is economically an important year both from the national and international angle. As there is always a risk in over-doing material pursuits, there is possibility of some confusion or difficulty in the pursuit of mundane objectives.

A reference to the various Tamil Almanacs may give the essence of important forces operating during the year. According to these Almanacs, the effect of benefic planets will predominate owing to their different rulership. The general comfort for the people will be there. But, political affairs may show unsteadiness. In view of the important role for Saturn, production in basic materials like steel will increase and prosperity for these industries and industrialists who are engaged in such spheres, are indicated. Greater economic realism will be seen in governmental policies leading to general betterment. The general conditions till May will be difficult underlining scarcities and high prices. Till June indications from Mars show good time for agriculture and medicine. According to the business planet Mercury, the earlier part of the year would be helpful in economic progress and some changes in Government Policies. From July to October good rain is considered likely with improvement in the general welfare of the people and achievements in arts. The New Year also holds possibilities of ascendency for women folk.

Annual Predictions on page 11.

Swami Kesavaiahji's New Year Message

I wish everyone a happy and prosperous New Year. It is usual that new year raises in man new hopes and new aspirations, for he is always optimistic. It is this optimistic outlook that makes him forget today's sorrows and sufferings and hope for a better future.

Today everybody appears to be frustrated or dissatisfied for some reason or the other. Scanty rainfall on the one hand, mounting prices of essential goods and the like on the other cause unending sufferings for the common man. But, man should boldly face this situation. At the same time, he should have abiding faith in the Almighty. Boldness coupled with faith and devotion will help man face any situation. At this critical hour, we should remember with gratitude the noble teachings of Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi which will give us adequate courage and strength to overcome any amount of sorrow and hardship.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Human life is a series of compromises, and it is not always easy to achieve in practice what one has found to be true in theory.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Apr. 13. 1975.

SAVE DEMOCRACY

Democracy always delays. And when the delay turns detrimental to the interests of the people, it becomes dangerous.

Many piquant situations have developed in this country because of the delays in taking vital decisions. The governments, both at the centre and states, react only to violent demonstrations. Even Sadhus like J.P. and Morarji Desai have been provoked to start agitations to fight corruption and to hold elections.

While J.P. is trying for a total revolution Morarji Desai has started a fast unto death for the limited purpose of holding elections to Gujarat Assembly by May end.

The demand is simple; the sacrifice offered is serious; the excuses offered are not real.

Gujarat can go to the polls in May. The Election Commission is ready. Drought can't stand in the way. It is drought now, it may be floods later.

We hope Indira Government will come to a quick decision and prevent Moraji Desai from becoming a martyr. He may be in the opposition Congress but his sincerity cannot be questioned. If the Prime Minister concedes the demand, she will be saving democracy and she will not be accused of yielding to pressure.

A New Perspective

Development Without Inflation

By A. R. SUNDARAM

To reconcile to inflation and to undergo all the sufferings of inflation as something inevitable is a dangerous aspect of modern economic planning. In a developing economy inflation is generated at various points of economic and industrial activity and at every turn in the direction of fiscal and monetary policies. In a mixed economy or in a democracy, inflation is taken for granted and therefore in the early stages of economic development very little attention is paid in the matter of nipping the evil of inflation in the bud. Thus a strong inflationery potential is being built in such process, with the result that at later stages inflation assumes a serious threat not only to further economic development but also it becomes a powerful challenge to maintaining the past economic gains. In otherwords, inflation when it grows in dimentions, proves to be a destroyer of even past prosperity or economic gains. It is in this context modern governments take particular care in fighting inflation systematically before it is too late to control or to contain inflation.

How inflation affects not only the economic life of the people but also the business morale and debase the moral principles of humanity, should be obvious. Therefore, irrespective of the form of government, whether a democracy or a totalitarian the question of fighting inflation is treated equally as a vital one. The viscious circle of wages and prices chasing each other produces a series of economic maladies particularly when there is no total control of the economy. It is useful to decide whether inflation or high price is a product of higher wages or whether wages are a consequence of high price and inflation. Inflation may be due to a number of factors inherent in the general management of the economy and in the general direction of fiscal and monetary policies. But, at a point, high wages, though a consequence of high prices, add up to the existing inflationary forces and then the viscious circle becomes obvious even to a novice.

LABOUR & MANAGEMENT

The equilibrium of demand and supply is related to the availability of goods and services in relation to demands at a particular point of time in an economy. There is always bound to be a gap between demand and supply inspite of any improvement in productivity. What is, therefore, important is to discipline the demand side through various means including self-discipline apart from other fiscal and monetary descipline. When demands are unrelated to available goods and services and the level of productivity, inflation gets into ascendency. In the matter of disciplining demand, there is a very important need of both employers and employees in any sector and in any particular unit of industry, to realise the interest of community in the industry. It is good to remember in this connection that inflationary demands without relation to productivity or profit, is made only when there is the lack of a sense of participation or ownership by the employees. Therefore it is clear that to enable employees and workers in any organisation to feel and realise their sense of ownership in the organisation, constitutes a mighty and effective weapon against the sources of inflation. Any success in the fight against inflation is basically in proportion to this awakening of the sense of ownership on the part of employees and workers. Until and unless this sense of belonging and this feeling of ownership is made possible for the workers, demands can ordinarily be expected to outstrip the capacity of the organisation or industry to pay. What is the result of such demand? The result is obviously inflationary as the available goods and the available rate of investment will be out of proportion to the over all demand in the economy by virtue of the excessive currency in circulation.

PLEASANT PHENOMENON

It is said that since the beginning of this year, minimum wage in U.S.S.R. has been raised for another million workers in industry, transport, communications and state farms. This addition of wages is said to be from 10 to 20%. What is more significant is that inspite of this addition to wages the working people in the above categories now pay lower taxes or no taxes at all. It is estimated that in U.S.S.R. about 25 million factory and office workers will have an addition to their wages this year. During the first 4 years of the 9th Five Year Plan period (1971-75) 47 million people or every second factory and office worker had their wages increased. In the face of this steady increase in wages, prices of basic consumer goods are reported to have remained stable for a long period.

This phenomenon of stable prices not withstanding steady

(Contd. on page 9)

Letter to the Editor

Fasting Of Morarji Desai

While it was Mahatma Gandhi who during his life time first launched upon any public fast, he did not do so for impressing certain view points on the Government but he did so, as he used to put it, for self purification and for his own inspiration. He never forced his views on the public or on the ruling Government to accept them.

It is therefore surprising that a great National Leader like Shri Morarji Desai should have taken to fasting to death unless the Central Government accepted to conduct the general elections in his Gujarat State immediately. In these days of democracy when our country is enjoying independence such a fast compelling the Government to accept his contention is meaningless. Our Prime Minister Smt. Indra Gandhi has already stated the reasons for postponing the elections and has pointed out the unsuitable conditions prevailing in the State, making the conduct of the elections at the present juncture as a difficult task. She has appealed to Morarji Desai not to precipitate any agitation on this issue. But the stubborn leader Morarji would not listen to this. He is adament. If every one should press his view in this fashion how could democracy be run.

Our countrymen could ill afford to forget how when Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister of India he introduced the Gold Control Order, by which several families of the Gold Smiths who were traditionally engaged in this profession for ages were driven to penury and distress. It is a sad story now to re-call how many gold smiths and the members of their families committed suicide because they were driven to the necessity of begging. If God has willed that as retribution for the evil cast by the introduction of such an ill-conceived Act Morarji Desai should commit suicide no one can prevent it, for the decision of the leader amounts to nothing but suicide.

—A. ARUNACHALAM

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Appropriate Technology For Developing Countries—II

By H. N. SETHNA

[The first part of this article was published in our last issue.]

THE type of mass production and large-scale technologists used by developed countries and vigorously promoted by them for adoption by developing countries, are extremely capital intensive—so capital intensive that they tend to become prerogatives of the richest countries, and whether consciously or unconsciously, a means for widening the gulf between the "haves" and "have-nots", a means of economic exploitation, sometimes even blackmail.

In a labour-intensive economy such as ours it takes perhaps the equivalent of six months salary to buy the equipment required to provide work for one man. In a capital intensive advanced technology economy such as the United States, the equivalent figure is 350 months' salary of an average American

This indicates why developments based solely on imported western technology can make progress only at a snail's pace in the third world. There is some justification, therefore, in saying that western technologies are designed so as to slash the need for people and maximise the need for capital.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

Can we, therefore, indiscriminitely continue the large-scale importation and adoption of capital intensive and so-called sophisticated technologies? I believe the answer is no.

These technologies may not only be misfits in our socio-economic structure but may even have a retrogressive impact on our society. This they can do by promoting alienated and isolated pockets of affluence and prestige in a sea of poverty, that is rapidly getting saturated with social and economic aspirations.

The only positive alternative lies in developing and promoting technologies that are consistent with our socio-economic structure and aspirations, technologies that would need and encourage wider and closer participation of our people in an active manner.

A serious limitation of modern technology concerns its use of limited and non-renewable natural resources. The earth's mineral resources have taken billions of years to accumulate, but at current and projected rates of consumption and population growth, they are likely to be substantially exhausted in a matter of decades.

An organisation of eminent scientists, technologists and economists called the club of Rome has made an exhaustive study of this aspect and came out with doomsday predictions in its publication, The Limits To Growth.

The recent escalation of oil prices, shortages of natural resources and stagflation are some of the symptoms of the relentless pursuit of exploiting technology during a very short period of human history in the recent past.

As a natural resource gets depleted, poorer quality reserves are progressively exploited till the cost of obtaining a unit approaches its utility value. This breakeven point for fossil fuels will be reached in a matter of decades.

In primitive agricultural tribes a single calorie of energy used in farming produces about fifteen calories. In contrast, the situation is reversed in developed countries, because of farming, food processing, packaging and distribution technologies that consume large amounts of energy. The appropriate alternative for farming technology in developing countries should be a via media between these two extremes.

INDIGENOUS RESOURCES

We tend to place undue emphasis on the so called "economies of large scale operations" to justify import and even indigenous development of highly capital intensive technologies. Often they are incompatible or difficult to integrate with decentralised local situations especially in economies where the industrial infrastructure, transportation systems, power and communication networks have still to be built up adequately.

In India there is vast scope and potential for innumerable small and intermediate industries throughout the country, based on local resources and indigenous skill. Many of these could meet almost their entire needs of inputs within the particular taluka or district where they are located.

Where gaps exist they can be made self-sufficient and self-sustaining by equipping them

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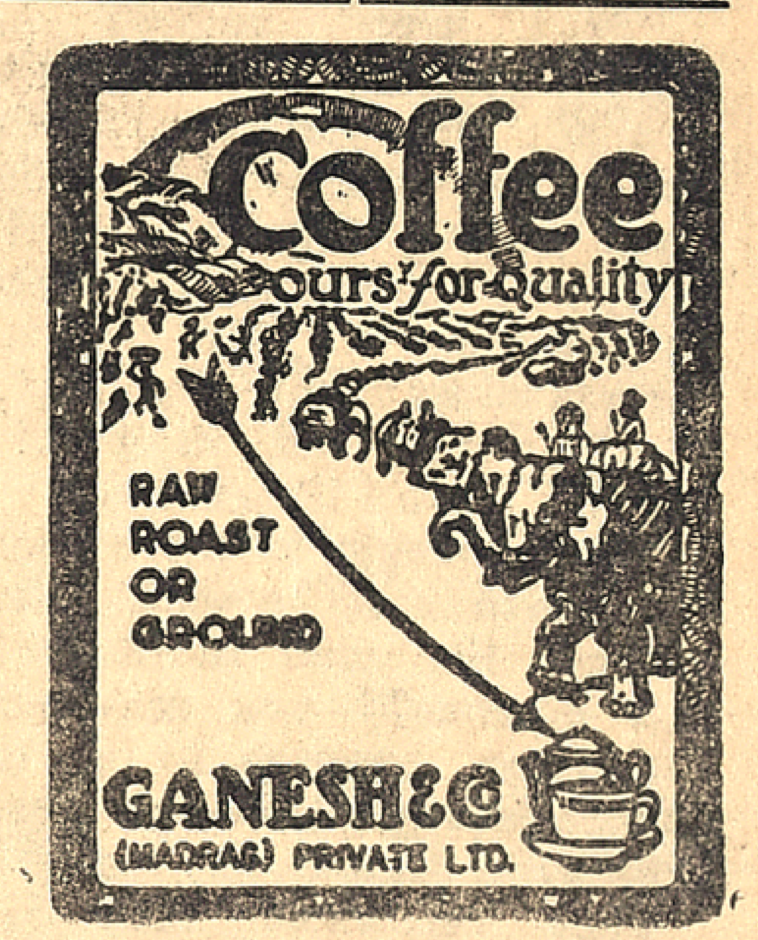


Comments By Vishnu

"We encourage people to Fast. It helps them to develop political maturity and keeps them non-violent. It makes women slimmer...further more it *saves* precious food..."

What Is So Special About Vidyodaya

The young man had just returned home with his parents after a visit to the girl's house. "She's bit stout...and she isn' that pretty...and she wears glasses" said the young man and listed many other reasons why he wouldn't take her a wife.

"True, true" nodded his father "and they can't afford to give any dowry either; yet the fact remains that she was educated at the Vidyodaya Girl's School". The young man sat up on hearing this. "Did you say she was educated at Vidyodaya, Dad? hy that itself is a dowry. Then I'll marry her".

"What magic is there about Vidyodaya that he should have changed his mind suddenly in this manner?" you may ask. Vidyodaya happens to be the finest educational institute there is today in Madras city for girls.

They celebrated their 51st anniversary the other evening and Tamil Nadu's Education Minister Thiru Dr. Navalar Nedunchezhian presided. Thirumathi Dr. Visalakshi Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Justice Thiru S. Maharajan, Director of school education Thiru R. Perumal were among many distinguished persons present. There was an evening of entertainment and prize giving. They also commemorated Women's International Year by presenting scrolls of honour to persons like Dr. Visalakshi, Mrs Rukmani Devi Arundale. Mrs. M.S. Subbalakshmi, Miss Parijatham Naidu, Miss Eva Mathew and others. Everyone spoke high of the school and the outstanding services rendered with such devotion to the school and the cause of education by Miss Appaswami. Principal of Ethiraj College, Miss Eva Mathew, a Cambridge graduate, admitted that some of her best students came from Vidyodaya.

Dr. Nedunchezhiyan was touched to receive a sum of Rs. 4000/- that the school had succeeded in collecting for the Tamil Nadu Drought relief fund. He spoke about education in the country in general and the many problems faced in Tamil Nadu. Though he departed from his prepared speech to regale the audience with witty sayings, I take the liberty to quote the following which indicates his own evaluation of the performance of Vidyodaya Girls School.

On an occasion such as this my mind involuntarily goes back to the late Mrs. E.P. Appaswamy who founded this institution in 1924. She started this School when the education of Women was only a dream. Education for Women in those begone days had not been thought of seriously. Being a great patriot, she was determined to lay the foundations for the cause of Indian womanhood by starting a residential school. It was her great wish that the Women of India should be educated in all that is best in Indian culture and tradition. She left no stone unturned to translate her laudable wish into reality. That is why we have today this fine Institution. This school with its hoary traditions enshrines in itself all the glories of Indian culture that has been handed down to us through the passing of the centuries.

"It is needless to say Miss Appaswamy, the present Correspondent, has dedicated her life for the cause of Women's education. She has carried on the great work of the founder of this Institution with unflagging interest. It is no exaggeration to say that Vidyodaya High School enshrines all that is best in Indian womanhood.

"Women's education has not made the progress that one would wish for. The enrolment of girls in elementary school is not very encouraging. The rate of drop-outs particularly of girls is quite alarming. The twin problems of stagnation and wastage have to be squarely met. These problems have been with us for quite some time. These problems have to be tackled if we are to get adequate returns for the enormous amount that is spent on education.

"Vidyodaya High School is in an envious position. It has got a beautiful campus with lovely buildings. It is an educationists' dream. It has got all the facilities that one would want in a model school.

"Above all the school has a band of enthusiastic teachers. I request all the pupils to take full advantage of the excellent facilities that are available in this School and equip themselves for the battle of life that is awaiting them.

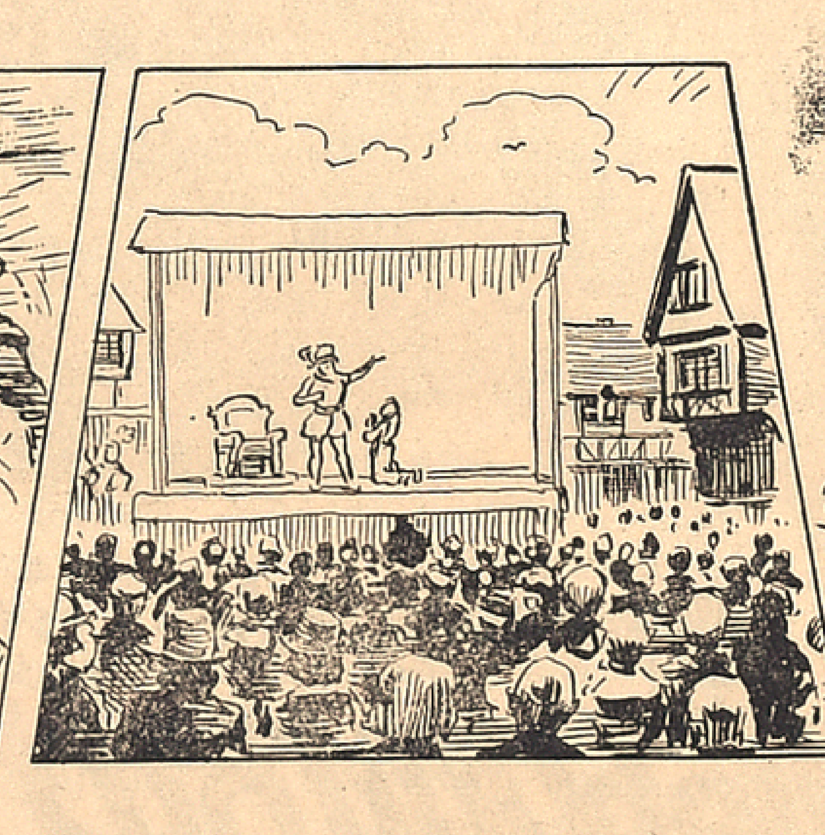
"There has been a lot of discussion in recent times about the standard of education in Tamil Nadu. We have devoted serious thought to this all important problems. The Government of Tamil Nadu has, with the avowed objective of elevating educational standards, introduced the upgraded syllabus. The new enriched syllabus, will if properly implemented, contribute to the elevation of standards in the years to come.

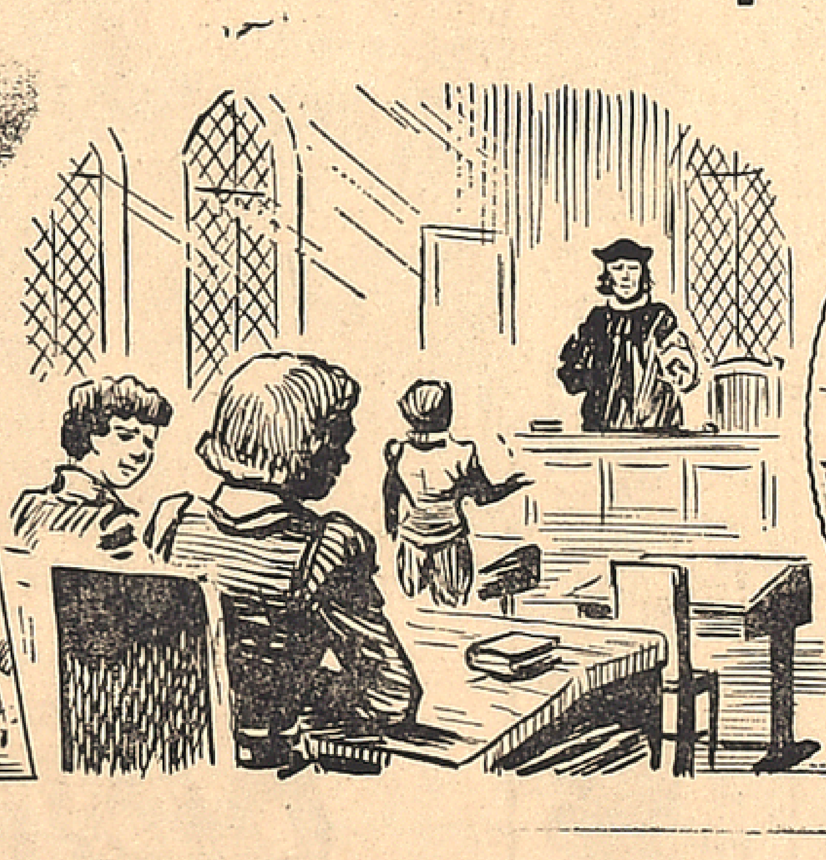
"I must make special mention here that we have devoted a lot of thought to the introduction of the new mathematics programme and the upgraded science syllabus. I am firmly of the view that science and science alone will wipe out the ignorance and prejudice of the past and help society on its onward progress towards plenty and happiness.

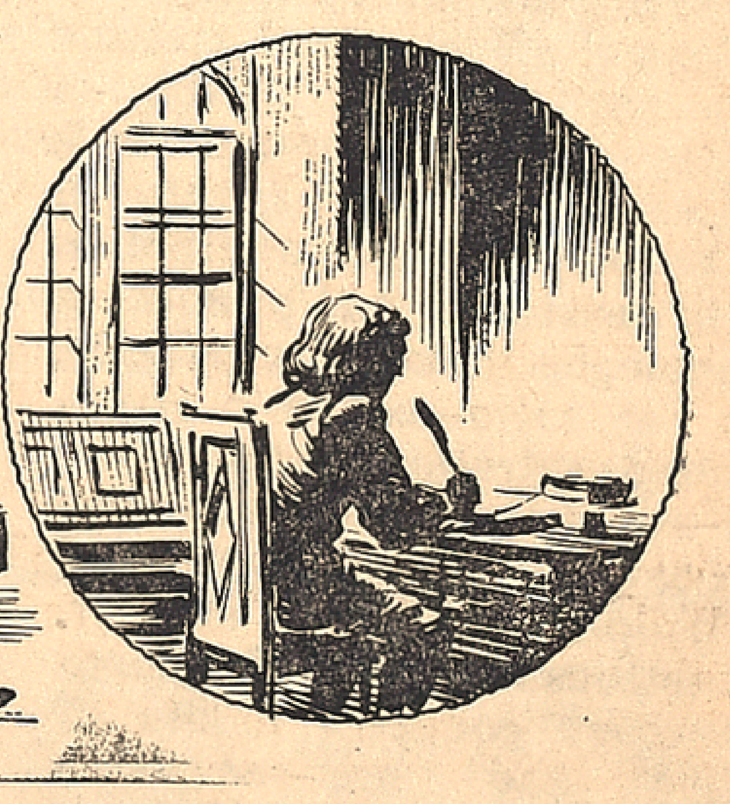
"A school cannot be what it is unless it has a devoted band of teachers who are dedicated to their work. If the School has produced excellent results in the S.S.L.C. examinations in the past several years it is due to the collaborative efforts of the staff. The discipline of the pupils, the proper character training, the extra curricular activities obtaining in this school are praiseworthy. This School is a shining example for other institutions as to what could be achieved if there is good team work."

FAMOUS MYSTERIES

Christopher Marlowe







Tavern brawls resulting in death were not uncommon in Elizabethan England but one squalid affair has gone down in history, regretted to this day. Many consider it was English literature's greatest individual loss when Christopher Marlowe, poet and dramatist of genius, was murdered, aged 29, in circumstances that are still obscure.

Marlowe was born in Canterbury in 1564, the same year as William Shakespeare. He grew up in a city dominated by its cathedral but possessing a colourful and often brutal life within its walls. Strolling players visited regularly and no doubt Marlowe conceived his passion for the theatre very young.

When he was 16 Marlowe went up to Cambridge University, still largely clerical, and remained there six years. Despite his brilliance, certain mysterious absences almost cost him his final degree. However, it was made known they were for the 'benefit of his country', probably in Queen Elizabeth's secret service.

Turning his back on the church, Marlowe moved to London, determined to become a successful playwright. Almost immediately 'Tamurlaine', probably partly written at college to the neglect of divinity, brought him triumph at 23. From then on Marlowe was tower over the Elizabethan stage until his tragic death.

(*To be continued*)

V. V. Kumar—Master Of Leg Spin Bowling

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

V.V. Kumar, the Tamilnadu leg-spin bowler, established an outstanding record in the Ranji Trophy cricket championship in the season that ended last month by completing 400 wickets. His record is 402 wickets in 80 matches. Making his debut in the championship in 1949, Kumar overhauled a nearly 20-year-old record of C.S. Nayudu, the Holkar leg-spinner, of 295 wickets, in 1970-71 and, this season in Tamilnadu's last match against Andhra at Salem he passed the 400 mark.

What is Kumar's place as a leg-spin bowler in the history of Tamilnadu cricket? To the present generation, he will appear as the greatest of all the leg-spinners in the state. No other reaction is possible from them after seeing Kumar in action, torturing the best of batsmen in the country and toppling record after record. But how will those of earlier generations assess his skill?

I have been associated with Tamilnadu cricket for nearly three decades, having played in the company of quite a few topclass leg-spinners. I would like to deal with the merits of some of them before pronouncing a verdict on Kumar's place among them. I would like to put B.S. Krishna Rao, G. Parthasarathy and N.J. Venkatesan in one group; T.S. Parankusam and P.V. Varadan in the second and bowlers like T. C. Narasiman and K.P K. Swamy in the third.

I cannot recollect seeing a leg-spinner either of this State, or of other states, or even from overseas, with as beautiful an action as that of Krishna Rao, who was himself a handsome youngster. Nor a delivery with as sinuous a curve as he gave to the ball. Krishna Rao, possessed the other attributes of a leg-spinner also, like vicious spin, whether it was a leg-break or a googly, and an aggressive attitude. Krishna Rao played for Mylapore Recreation Club in its heydays and had many good performances to his credit; but his best bowling piece I remember is against Maharashtra in the final of the Ranji trophy championship at Madras in 1941.

G. Parthasarathy—G P. to one and all—also had a devastating leg-break and a sharp googly, which he delivered using his full height, of over six feet. On his day, G.P. could rip through the opposition but he was generally inclined to take things easy. Unless circumstances forced him he preferred to use other bowlers like Krishna Rao to dismiss the opposition—G P. was captain of M.R.C. for nearly a decade. His outstanding performance I remember was against Lord Tennyson's team, when he earned utmost respect from Joe Hardstaff, who went on a rampage to hit up a double century at Chepauk.

Stockily-built Venkatesan was more penetrative than Krishna Rao or G.P.; he had a low trajectory and could turn the ball, whether leg-spin or googly, viciously. There were few batsmen in the country who could play him when he struck form. I can never forget his assault on the Maharasthra batsmen in the Ranji Trophy final at Madras in 1941 and, if only Venkatesan had been backed up by fielding we see today, he would have won the match for Madras. And, mind you, the Maharashtra team had in its ranks great run-getters like S.W. Sohoni and V S. Hazare. Venkatesan played for Nungambakkam Sports Club in the Madras league.

T.S. Parankusam was an able spinner with a neat side-ways delivery, which enabled him to impart fine flight to his spinners, on which he depended to beat the batsmen, especially as his breaks were amiable. P.V. Varadan, who could talk batsmen out, was of the same model as Parankusam, but bowled with a low flight. He could turn the ball more sharply than Parankusam. Bowlers like K.P.K. Swamy and T.C. Narasimhan served their clubs well and, in a period abounding in leg-spinners, could not attact as much notice as their skill deserved.

Kumar may not turn the ball as viciously as G.P. or Venkatesan, of flight it as sinuously as Krishna Rao but none of his predecessors had acquired such a control over the nuances of leaspin bowling as he had. Kumar exemplified the maxim that genius is an infinite capacity to taking pains. As he used to toil at the nets with unrelenting dedication in his young days, so does Kumar even today in his 40th year. By ceaseless work he mastered leg-spin bowling to raise it to the level of an art. It was his good fortune that the period in which he thrived (and is still thriving) was propitous, by way of abundant opportunities, to display his skills, so that the success of his art is reflected in figures. Taking every facet of his bowling I have little hesitation to place Kumar above all his predecessors. The only tragedy is that the shabby treatment meted out by the Indian selectors, in passing over him every time they chose national sides for Test at home or tours aboard, deprived him the chance to prove that he is also one of the great spinners in world cricket.

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN, (General Knowledge Agency)

HOW GANDHIJI CAME TO BE CALLED A 'MAHATMA'

THE Indian settlers in South Africa held Gandhiji in very high esteem, as he valiantly fought for their rights. They therefore did not want to refer to him by his name. 'Saheb' was a respectable word to refer to him but they knew that he would not like such a honorific reference. So, on the suggestion of a prominent Indian, Abdulla Sheth by name, they all agreed to call him as 'Bhai', which means brother. And as long as he was in South Africa, Gandhiji was referred to as 'Bhai' affectionately.

For conducting the struggle on behalf of the Indians in South Africa, many from India too, helped him financially and the support given by the Maharajah of Gondal State was very substantial. After having done meritorious services to our countrymen there for about 21 years, Gandhiji returned to India in January 1915. To thank the Maharajah of Gondal State personally for his valuable assistance, he went to that State. He was received there with great enthusiasm. At a function held under the presidency of the Diwan of the State, an Address in Sanskrit written by Charantirthji, was presented to him. In that Address, Gandhiji was referred to as 'Jagat Vandaneeye Mahatma' which means a great soul worthy of being worshipped by the world. While paying his tributes that day, the Diwan said that they were pleased with the conferment of the title of 'Mahatma' on him.

As Gandhiji was a man of action, some people referred to him as Karma Veer Gandhi, but it did not become popular till Poet Rabindranath Tagore made use of it. It was only after the Poet referred to him as Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhiji came to be widely known a Mahatma Gandhi. But Gandhiji very often said that he did not deserve to be called a 'Mahatma' and that the title pained him very much. He even said:- "I am the opposite of Mahatma. I am Alpatma". Still, out of respect and affection, people continued to call him a Mahatma. He was therefore forced to say:- "I shall gladly subscribe to a Bill to make it criminal for anybody to call me Mahatma and touch my feet".

Explaining as to who should be called a Mahatma, Swami Vivekananda once said:- "Him I call Mahatman whose heart bleeds for the poor, otherwise, he is a Duratman". As Gandhiji's heart bled for the poor and as he had very many good and great qualities, usually not found in ordinary human beings, he was a great soul and we were justified in calling him a 'Mahatma'.

POONDI RANGANATHA MUDALIAR

Poondi Ranganatha Mudaliar was a profound scholar. From the beginning of his life, he showed signs of brilliance. He passed his Matriculation, B.A. and M.A. examinations standing first. He then became a Professor in the Presidency College at Madras. He was a good friend of Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer, who was a great Judge of the Madras High Court. One day, Muthuswami Iyer took Ranganatha Mudaliar to the bungalow of an European High Court Judge by dame Halloway. While introducing Mudaliar to Halloway, Iyer said that though he was not legally educated, he would give sound judgement in any case placed before him. Then Halloway said that after hearing a case for two weeks in the High Court, he had written his judgement that morning. He said that he would tell the details of that case and that they both could note them down and give their judgements separately. That was agreed. The details of the case were explained to them. Iyer and Mudaliar thought over the case, wrote their judgements and gave them to Halloway. On seeing both the judgements, Halloway was surprised. Their judgements, written after an hour's thinking, tallied with his judgement written after hearing the case for two weeks. He said that though Mudaliar was not legally trained, he had written the judgement correctly like him and Iyer who had legal background.

In 1890, Poondi Ranganatha Mudaliar delivered the Convocation Address at Madras. After reading that Address, a well-read European by name Cotton wrote to Mudaliar stating that his Address was so scholarly that it deserved to be read not only at Madras, not only in India, but also in England.

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

MORE LIGHT

A murder trial was in progress and the whole cause hung on the matter of time. Only one witness had seen the prisoner on the day in question, and he was the timid little man in the box.

Counsel for the defence stood up, cleared his throat, and pointed his finger at the witness.

"Now think carefully," he began.

"Are you quite sure it was exactly a quarter to nine when you met my client?"

"Er—quite sure, sir," replied the witness.

"Remember," went on counsel "that a man's life depends on your being right. It was a lonely road, there were no clocks about you hadn't a watch, yet you remember the time exactly. Tell me, did you have anything to say to my client?"

"Yes."

"What did you say to him?"

"I said to him: "Excuse me, but can you tell the time?"

* * *

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT

Ground crews and fliers at an U.S. airfield in old China liked the kindly Chinese who served them but found some difficulty in pronouncing their names. This they settled by providing their own names—such as Woo Pee and So loog. A particular favourite they dubbed, simply, Sneeze.

But this Chinese, knowing a little English, felt he was being ribbed. He finally got so worked up about it he asked the Colonel to please make the men call him by his right name.

The Colonel assured him that he would write out such an order at once. "And," asked the Colonel, "what is your right name?" "Ah Choo," was the reply.

* * *

SPOTLIGHT ON TODAY

The other day in Washington we saw an Army sergeant walking down, accompanied by not one but three very pretty girls. We might have ignored them entirely had they not been followed by two corporals chanting "Hoarder, hoarder, hoarder!"

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MISLEADING

"Sister," said the deacon severely, "you should avoid even the appearence of evil."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the woman, anxiously.

The deacon eyed her sternly.

' I observe," he said, "that on your sideboard you have several cut-glass decanters, and that each is half filled with what appears to be ardent spirits."

"But, deacon," she protested, "it isn't anything of the kind. The bottles look so pretty on the sideboard that I fill them half-way with a mixture of floor-stain and furniture polish, just for the sake of appearances"

"That's why I'm cautioning you, sister," said the deacon. "Feeling a trifle faint. I helped myself to a dose from the big decanter in the middle."

* * *

NICE JUDGE

A stern, hatchet-faced woman entered the office and demanded to see the chief.

"Is she good-looking?" the boss asked the office boy.

"Yes sir,—very beautiful," was the reply.

"Then show her up."

After the woman's departure the boss sent for the office boy.

"You're a nice judge of beauty," he said, irritably.

"Well, sir," apologized the office boy, "I thought she might be your wife."

"She is!" snapped the boss.

* * *

DISHONESTY!

Quincy S. Treagre, manager of a peanut store, reported to the police that a gunman had robbed his place of 75 dollars. That figure appeared in newspaper accounts, and soon afterward the police chief received the following letter:

"That Treagre guy said he lost 75 dollars Saturday, but I say he lost only 10.20 dollars. My boys are asking for a full split and I can't give them 20 dollars each because I'll lose money on the job. Now I want you to see he puts a retraction in the papers. If he don't, he can't say he was't warned."

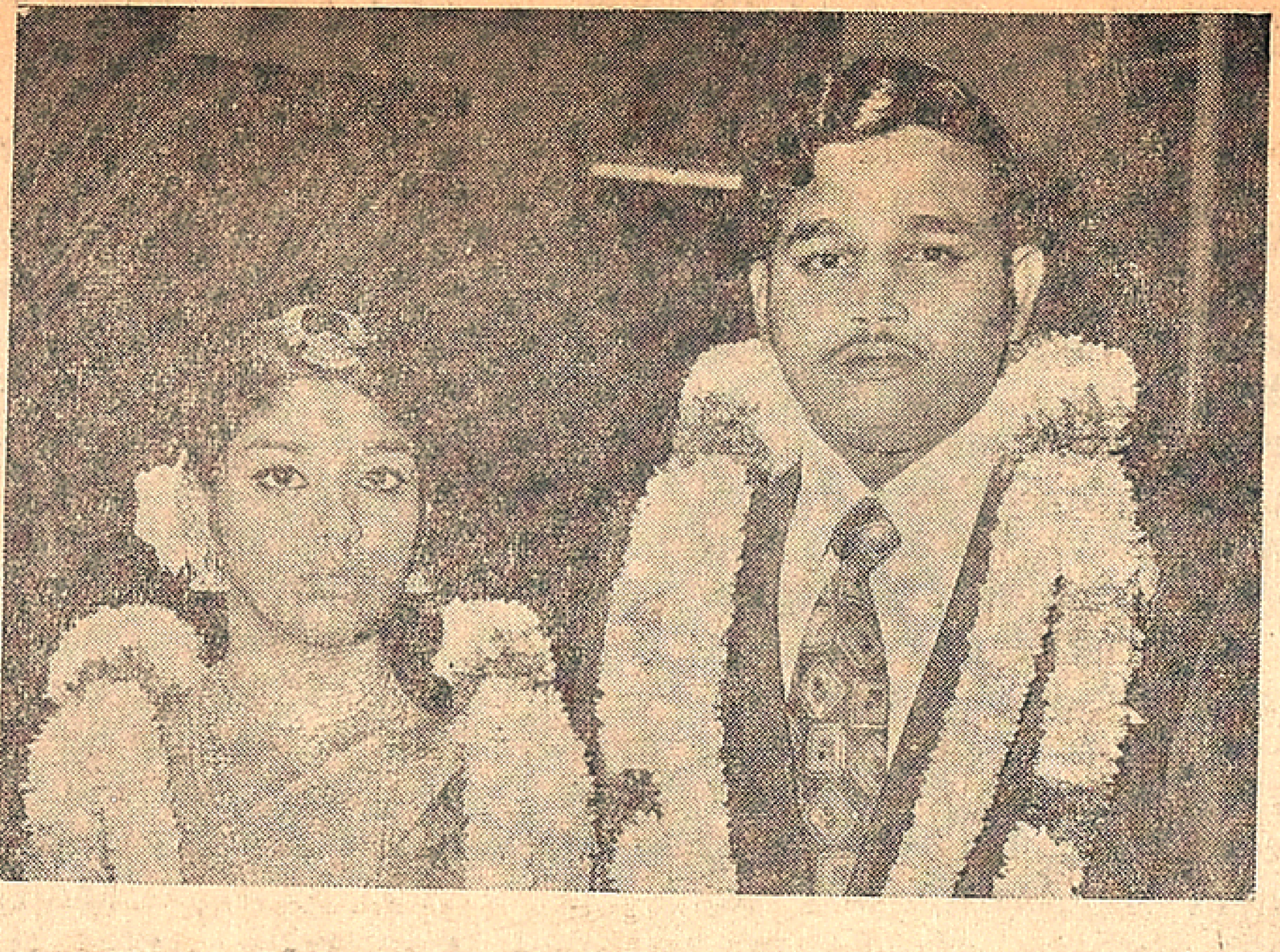
* * *

CONFIDENCE

The bride of a few weeks noticed that her husband was depressed

"Gerald, dear," she said, "I know something to be troubling you, and I want you to tell me what it is. Your worries are not your worries now—they are our worries."

"Oh, very well." he said. "We've just had a letter from a girl in Manchester, and she's suing us for breach of promise."



Selvi Kalyani Kanchanamala, daughter of Sri D. S. Maniam, Proprietor, Rajan Electric Press, Madras, and Selvan V. Damodaran, son of Sri. V. L. Viswanatha Mudaliar, founder, Chamundeeswari & Co (Coach builders and Automobile Engineers), Madras, who were married rencently at the S. G. S. Sabha Kalyana Mandapam, Madras.

From page 5

with technologies that are relevant and appropriate to the local context.

In fact, among developing countries India has developed one of the main schools of thought and action in this field. An "appropriate technology" cell exists in the Ministry of Industrial Development and another has been active for some time at the Gandhian Institute of Studies in Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). But the task has barely begun.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY EVOLVED

Appropriate technologies are being evolved for both rural as well as urban situations. Bamboo reinforced building structures and low-cost designs for dwellings using local resources are being promoted by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, and other institutions.

Scientists in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have developed strong and durable bamboo-polymer composites by radiation-induced crosslinking. Biological pest-control methods and urban sewage utilisation schemes are some other relevant technologies that come to my mind.

In all these areas considerable work is beingdone done by our department's scientific institutions in collaboration with other research and user institutions.

Other technological institutions as well would have to play a significant role in fostering the growth of attitudes, skills and technologies that are appropriate to our needs. There is greater need for developing the skills of entrepreneurship and educational systems needs to be geared for this purpose.

In our present context we need more creators rather than seekers of jobs. The challenges and satisfactions of entrepreneurship are probably by the greatest amongst professional careers.

Some technological universities are now planning to have their own industrial estates to foster the spirit of entrepreneurship and to provide opportunities to put to test what is sought to be learnt.

The technological park of the MIT along the now famous route 128 in Boston is an example of a successful industrial estate using the skills and resources of a university.

Links between university and society could also take the form of community science centres to propagate scientific knowledge and culture among the general public. Curricula and training should be relevant to contemporary and future needs.

There is a great deal of sustained effort yet to be committed to this aim. Inter-disciplinary courses are being developed by some technological institutes in the country in view of the emerging importance of boundary areas overlapping biological and physical sciences.

Similarly, the impact of technology on society and the reverse impact are of great importance in our search for relevant technology, and our budding technologists would benefit from exposure to suitable courses that enhance the understanding of their unique role in society.

High technology can be misused as a hard drug that promises but denies industrial salvation. We must carefully weigh the inputs with the outcome and bring out hidden social costs before we make a choice.

Our introspection and enquiry must include a close examination of the basic nature of contemporary technology, concern over the preservation and judicial use of scarce resources and with the quality of life that we are going to experience and bequeath to others who follow, and commitment to the attainment of social equality and justice through our own efforts.

(*Concluded*)

(Courtesy: **Indian & Foreign Review**)

From page 4

increase in wages may be something difficult to comprehend by those who are experiencing a series of fresh bouts of inflationary price increase along with increase in wages. Fundamentally, the secret of controlling inflation, inspite of steady improvement in the living standard and the income of the people is that there is a real and unbreakable financial affinity and feeling of ownership between the industry and institution on one side and the employees on the other side.

SOVIET EXAMPLE

The example of Bor Glass-Works in U. S. S. R. provides ample testimony to the sense of participation and belonging of all the workers in the organisation and this sense of ownership, has produced a magic effect on an organisation which would have otherwise and normally become unprofitable. This Bor Glass Works was engaged in producing quarts bars for furnaces in which a glass of particular purity was involved in the process. This technology was no doubt complicated and the production cost was found to be high. The only way for the company was to give up the production of this particular bar. In fact, it is said that the management of the works was already seriously thinking of abandoning the production of this item.

What happened at this crucial point in the history of this Company provides an interesting reading. There is a Standing Production Conference which intervened at this stage. It is interesting to note that in U. S. S. R. every enterprise having more than 100 workers has a Standing Production Conference. These are public bodies elected by the employees and this conference contains skilled workers to the extent of 75% of the strength of the conference. This Standing Production Conference has a very vital role, as this Conference submits to the management their recommendations on major production matters. What the Standing Production Conference in the Bor Glass-works did proved to be a real turning point for the company from failure towards success. Because this Standing Production Conference of this company insisted that the production of the particular item of quartz bars should go on, as the works itself required these items badly and to purchase this item outside would be uneconomical for the company. The effectiveness of the Standing Production Conference lies in the fact that the entire body of workers has a considerable say in the distribution of the company's profit.

The achievement of the planned targets of production or the achievement of production in excess of the target, will ensure an addition to the wages of the workers.

PROFIT CONSCIOUS WORKERS TURNED THE CORNER

As the workers of the Bor Glass-Works decided to make the enterprise profitable with a lower cost of production, they decided not to curtail the production of the said quartz bars. How was this achieved? The workers made an earnest attempt to learn from the neighbouring Glass Works how they managed to produce the same bars at a much lower cost. By learning and sharing the know-how of the sister enterprise, the Bor Glass-Works turned the corner and became an active and productive unit, as, but for the intervention and recommendation of the Standing Production Conference, the fate of the organization would have been sealed.

From the above example what one is able to infer is that basically a sense of ownership and greater participation in the enterprise in the interest of ultimate profitability of the company would certainly add to the level of national prosperity and thus ensure the prosperity of the individual. Looking at this from another economic angle, what is strikingly illuminating is that inflation can be fought more successfully (inflation is avoided, not fought) by not creating the sources of inflation. This basic approach to a solution to the problem of inflation is possible by properly educating the workers and employees and by proper understanding by the management, the role and interest of the workers in the ultimate level of prosperity of the company.

From page 3

the Left and democratic forces to come together to unitedly resist the rise of Fascism in Germany and Europe. That is the historic lessson for all times, in all countries. Fascism finds a social base in the economic distress of the people. flourishes by ridiculing the ineffectiveness of the democratic processes due to internal sabotage, and finally triumphs by destroying the democitatic instrutions.

The issues involved, as the Working Committee resolution clearly indicates, are not matters of personal disenchantment or individual misdemeanour. They include all that this country has stood for since Independence and before, on the one hand, and the organised, systematic efforts to demolish them, on the other.

The defence of the ideals for which hundreds and thousands of our people have suffered and laid down their lives, and which others following have upheld with their blood and sweat, is not possible through platform oratory. It requires the sanction and support that go with marching feet.

—Saral Patra in Mainstream

Louise Nevelson: A Great U.S. Sculptress

By PRIA KARUNAKAR

Louise Nevelson started sculpting at the age of 33. But, surprisingly, she could not sell a single piece until she was in her fifties.

What happened? What was this Russian emigre, who went on to become one of America's most famous sculptors, doing during those long, obscure years? nium, steel.

Mrs. Nevelson, says an art critic, was ahead of her time, years ahead, and was paying a price for her originality. People found it difficult to take seriously an art assembled from the only materials she could afford: discarded bowling pins, spindles, orange crates, wood salvaged from junk heaps.

Today, at 74, she is among America's most successful artists, and has money to experiment, to try materials she could never afford earlier: plastic, alumi-

And the new media have also meant more freedom and diver- boxes in which things happen. Curves slide up; diagonals, down. Among the anonymous "found" pieces there is always some subtle touch of the man-made: a lathed chair-leg, an ornamental scroll.

DECADE OF SCULPTURE

Louise Nevelson describes the sixties as "the decade of American sculpture". And, indeed, it was the most prolific and imaginative time in history. It was the decade of Op, Pop, Kinetic and Light sculpture. It was the time when words like conceptual, minimal, concrete, sott, and environmental were used to describe what was going on. It was the death of the monument, a time to experiment and break out. Artists began to look seriously at communications, advertising, industrial production and scientific research. New meterials, previously unheard of, widened the

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(A sculpture exhibit of Mrs. Louise Nevelson, one of America's most famous sculptors, will be held at the American Cultural Centre, Madras, from April 16 to 23, 1975.)

---

siiy in her art. She has turned away from an art based on shadows to become an "architect of light".

HER GESTURE

Talking about her art and philosophy in an interview recently, Mrs. Nevelson said: "Art is not the 'total work of art'. It is life which is the 'total work of art'!".

Mrs. Nevelson said she felt and knew that her sculpture had to be more living. Her reaction was typical of a strong segment of American sculptors.

Nevelson began to collect discarded planks and crates from the streets together with oddments of old furniture which she turned into highly sophisticated forms. Using the refuse of society was her gesture of defiance against the Fifth Avenue collectors of "old masters" and their faith in the "investment value" of art. But her aesthetic was too genuinely American and contemporary for society to accept, until way into the mid-fifties. She wanted to prove that beauty need not be expensive to be beautiful.

Nevelson's own assemblages stand squarely on the ground. They are as black (and beautiful) as the shadows that travel up the New York sky-scrapers at dusk. They are made up of

sculptor's vocabulary: acrylics, thermosetting plastic, strobes, motor-units and even video.

Louise Nevelson did not dabble in technology. She continued making geometric sculptures — usually boxed assemblages stacked together like honeycombs. Her pieces form whole environments, covering entire walls or becoming huge screens. Her powerful constructions are an expression of modern, particularly urban, life. "My work is a mirror," she says "How many people dare to really confront themselves in the mirror?".

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Yellorum Nallavarey

Producer-Director S.S. Balan of Gemini has created history by producing films in three languages-Tamil, Telugu and Hindi—that too in colour—having the same story, at the same time.

He deserves all the appreciation he is sure to rective from all sections of the cine goers. He has done an immaculate job. His direction is deft and purposeful. He has not missed a single point while carefully arranging each sequence and shot. He has cleverly used the artistes and technicians and extracted the best out of everyone.

The Tamil version, "Ellorum Nallavarey", features Muthuraman and Manjula in the lead roles. Jayanthi and Lokesh, a Telugu actor, have been teamed to gether.

The story is based on a successful Kannada picture "Boothaya Maha Ayyu". It is about a cruel village money lender and his life in the village and the turning points in his son's life.

Dharmalingam (Major Sundararajan) is the cruel money lender in the village. He is a miser too. He could think of money only - even in his sleep. He brings up his son, Nagappan, also in the same trait.

Subbiah (Gokulnath) is a gentleman to the core, living in the same village. He used to help all those who suffer because of the cruelties of Dharmalingam. Hence he is liked and loved by one and all in the village while Dharmalingam was hated by everybody. Kandan is Subbiah's son.

As time passes, Dharmalingam dies of a stroke and Nagappan takes over his business. One day, while trying to collect his money from a villager, to whom his father had lent money on the pronote executed by Subbiah, Nagappan made some remarks about Subbiah. This roused Kandan, who happened to pass that side and a scuffle was the result. Nagappan and Kandan, who were once friends, became enemies. How this enmity was resolved is narrated in the rest of the film.

The cast for the film is a lenghty one. Muthuraman has acted as Kandan. Kandan who is normally soft, is infuriated and takes a vow to kill Nagappan. Muthuraman has brought out the two facets in Kandan very well.

Lokesh, who has been introduced through this film, is in the role of Nagappan. Both the good and evils sides of Nagappan are vividly portrayed by Lokesh. He has done the same role in the Telugu and Hindi versions on also.

Manjula and Jayanthi have added colour and life to the characters they have done.

Sundararajan has effectively portrayed Dharmalingam. Dharmalingam's cruel attitude, his miserliness, his adament nature, his ambition to keep the entire village under his thumb and his affection towards his son — all these characteristics of Dharmalingam have been finely expressed by Sundararajan.

A word of praise must be said about V.S. Raghavan. He shows his reaction to every act of Dharmalingam through his fine gestures. Gokulnath, Vennirai Adai Murthy, Kanniah, A. Veerappan, Neelu, 'Oru Viral' Krishna Rao, Rathinakumar, Danapal, Veeraraghavan and Jayalakshmi are in supporting roles

Shot entirely on out-door locations, it has the village atmosphere. The camara has moved in and out of the village of Kalasapura to capture its fine atmosphere fully. T.V. Rajaram has done a marvellous job with the assistance of operative cameraman Meenakshisundaram.

Melatur Viswanathan has written the dialogues and Kannadasan and Pulamaipithan have provided the lyrics. V. Kumar has set to tune their songs.

STRANGE, BUT TURE

Headaches

A private British organisation known as the Migraine Trust recently carried out a survey and discovered a rather curious fact —that migraine was proportionally almost three times as wide-spread among the M.P.s as among the population in general. Twenty-eight per cent of them suffered from severe headaches as compared with a national average of 10 per cent. According to the Trust, almost half the lawmakers are off work several times a year because of splitting headaches. These fits of migraine, it is said, are most frequent in the periods of aggravation of chronic social and economic problems over whose solution the M.P.s have to rack their brains.

* * *

No Solution

There is so much violence and sex shown over the TV in the United States that a number of public organisations and prominent personalities are demand ing that such films be shown only late in the evening. This demand has the backing of Senator John D. Pastore. A nation-wide public poll has, however, given rise to doubts about the expediency of the measure. It has shown that about 2.5 million children aged from two to eleven years watch the "Policewoman" series, which starts at 11 p.m., when very many of their papas and mamas are already in bed.

Victims Of Competition

Three hundred respectable citizens of the Federal Republic of Germang—businessmen, lawyers, doctors and clergymen—discovered one fine day that the company in which they had invested more than 27 million marks had gone bankrupt. And yet even such a competent periodical as the "Wall Street Journal" said their business was safer than shares. The business in question was a concern delicately named the Annabella House which operated four brothels in West Germany and one in Austria. They were exclusive and too expensive, and so could not compete with other similar institutions. Foreseeing bankruptcy, the concern's organiser, Kurt Khols, has reportedly fled to Andorra with its funds.

* * *

Maigret Food Recipes

Robert Courtine of the Paris "Le Monde", who specialises in culinary matters, has carefully gone through the 81 Simenon books about Police Commissioner Maigret and found detailed descriptions of 111 dishes that super-detective seems to relish most. Courtine has got them together, illustrated them with quotations from Simenon's thrillers and published them as a separate book entitled "The Recipes of Mme Maigret". He is now tackling Balzac and hopes to publish a book about that classic's favourite dishes too.

* * *

No Monkey Business

A monkey painter no longer surprises anyone. A monkey waiter is an altogether different matter—it's both a novelty and an attraction. The owner of a Rio de Janeiro restaurant is cashing in on it. All his waiters are monkeys. The restaurant is always packed. Crowds are attracted by the novelty and speed of service. The guests give monkeys their order on pieces of paper and the animals dash to the kitchen with them. A few minutes later they return with the food.

* * *

Leave Plumbers Alone

A resolution urging newsmen to avoid using the word "plumbers" in connection with the Watergate affair has been introduced by State Representative Frank Giglio (Democrat) in Illinois. Repeated references to the "plumbers" unit which engineered the Watergate break-ing, he claimed, were "ridicule and scorn" and seriously damaging their reputation and trade.

FERRETING OUT!

A golfing novice had driven his ball along the fairway, but unfortunately it disappeared down a rabbit hole.

"Which club will you take now?" asked his caddie, with a sly smile.

The novice sighed wearily as he scratched his head in doubt. Then at last he asked hopefully: "Have you got one shaped like a ferret?"

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From page 2

tions at Patratu (400,000 kw), at Obra (250,000 kw), at Kobra (200.000 kw), at Harduaganj (100,000 kw), at Mettur (224,000 kw), and at Hirakud (25,000 kw).

Five power stations meant for plants including the Bhilai and Bokaro metallurgical plants, for oil refineries at Barauni and Koyali and for the Hardwar Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant have been built and are being successfully operated.

By assisting India to build big modern power engineering projects, the Soviet Union is simultaneously rendering it help in training qualified national personnel in the field of power engineering. During the years of cooperation, hundreds of Indian workers and technical personnel were trained.

The successful implementation of the programmes of training highly qualified Indian Personnel in the field of power engineering has enabled India, with a relatively short period of time, to do without the services of Soviet Specialists. At present, all Soviet aided operative stations are run by Indian specialists independenly.

Of tremendous importance for the development of India's power engineering is the Soviet Union's assistance in the establishment of a power machine-building base in the country. With Soviet assistance, construction has been completed of South-East Asia's largest plant of heavy power engineering at Hardwar which turns out turbo- and hydro-units and different kinds of electrical machines. The establishment of the enterprise enables India Independently to develop power engineering to a considerable extent and pass over to the use of indigenously-made power equipment.

At present, the Soviet Union is rendering assistance in the construction of the Lower Sileru Hydro-Power Station (600,000 kw) and Balimela station (360,000 kw).

PLAN WITH THE PLANETS

YOU AND THE NEW YEAR

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

THE general trend during the year will need careful analysis so that you may make the best of the circumstances. The financial matters predominate during the year with some modifications now and then. However, this aspect of life will monopolise your attention. Expenses may have little relation to income. Till May health may require attention though in profession and business some sustained efforts will prove useful at least till October. From September/October some long-term trends may get modified requiring more attention in your family, property and affections. June, September and March will be important.

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

YOUR aspirations in the business side will have to be checked by realism. But finance and income may be generally satisfactory. But till September, there will be need for more attention to certain relationships and family matters. From September to March outstanding developments in profession or business are possible with fresh efforts.

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

THIS is an important year calling for continuous discipline in personal matters and also in social affairs. Finance, which is very important for you may be stagnant or may not be up to your requirements Official matters also may show change before August/September. Some personal or additional responsibilities can be expected. April/May will be good for fresh efforts and finance. Speculation should be avoided in Augus / September. About February, March, new developments concerning personal affairs and close relatives call for greater attention.

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

FINANCE and profession will give you more activity during the year inspite of any strain. You will be able to succeed in new ventures and also in making more money than before. Health will improve. April/May will be very useful for contacts and business success. You will come across useful people during this time and some improvement in profession is also likely. From the middle of June more powerful factors in profession and finance will operate for sometime But from September new developments in family and love affairs are possible. At any rate from September 1975 to March, 1976 both financial matters and family matters will improve through patient efforts. There will be a check on the adverse influence of Saturn through Jubiterian influence.

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

THE general conditions for the year are mixed. You may have to adjust to changing conditions. From the end of February new deve'opments in your favour are likely Therefore you can be alert and you can improve your contacts. Professional benefit is likely. Sudden lift in position, prestige and possibly in bussiness cannot be ruled out after August.

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

FAMILY and Public relations are most important till February. You can make the best till then and try to consolidate your business and finance from October. Correspondence, public Relations and finance show an improvement from the fourth quarter of the year. At any rate the year promises to be rewarding just in proportion to your alertness and capacity to exert.

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

YOU have to be patient in the earlier part of the year. Do not take any risk. Planning your finance and family budget are essential till mid year. There will be difference of opinion in the family and about some property. Pray to God. But February 1976 will mark a new milestone in your finance More people will be helpful there after. From October, the emphasis will be more on profession or employment.

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

TILL September your financial progress is fluctuating though you may have satisfactory income. May/June will be useful for social and political affairs. But, some caution is necessary in property and finance in June and July. August/September should show some promising public relations Avoid financial risk in February/March, 1976.

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

New Year will be giving you quite a good lot of fun and comfort. But till June/July, you may have to adjust to the changing conditions. During May it will be better to avoid hasty decisions. From January/February 1976. finance, family and educational affairs will be satisfying. From May to July political and Social affairs will be better. About the end of the year conditions will improve both in finance, family situation and protession.

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

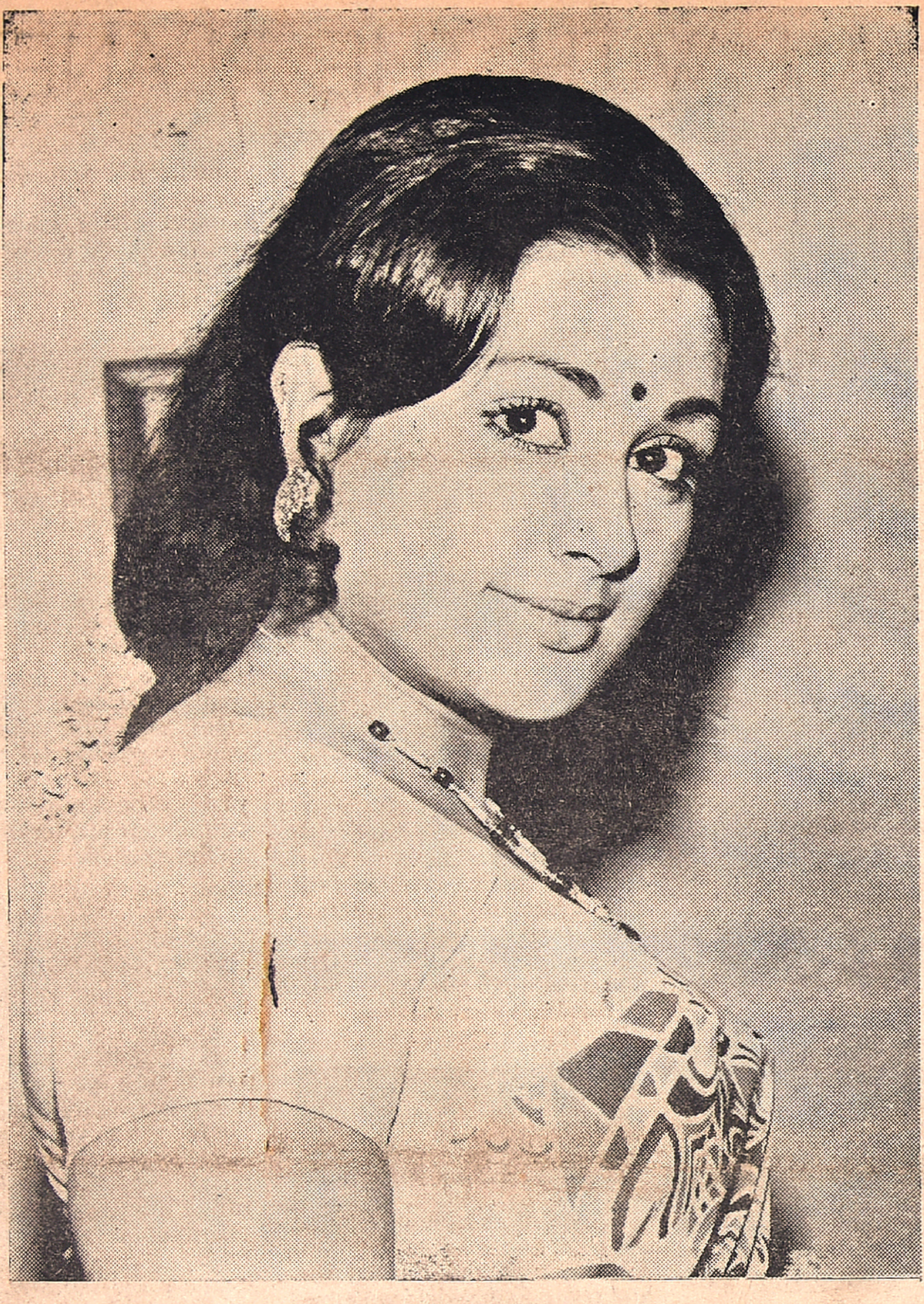
THE year is mixed in your case though you cannot expect much to your liking. It is possible for you to keep your aspirations within limits. But in regard to profession and general run of life you can have a steady progress almost till October. Even afterwords more public contacts and more famiiy work are indicated. But in the latter part of the year, finance should receive better attention.

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

The year is very helpful in your profession and business. Money flow will be satisfactory, almost throughout, though certain checks are there for run away gains. Political and social affairs will dominate your thinking in April/May. But, health needs attention from September. New developments in your favour are not ruled out in official matters.

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THERE may be some change for the better during the midyear In April/May, there should be some restraint in utterances and in writings. Expenses are high during these months. Do not antogonize anybody particularly your close relations. Communication, property and affections need patient handling. May, August, September and again from December to February is important for financial matters.



A charming picture of young and upcoming star Subha. She made her debut in films in Director Madhavan's "Pattikada Pattanama". By sustained efforts she is making progress. She acted in supporting roles in films like "Anbai thedi". Director Balachandar gave hera characterstic role in "Sollathan Ninaikiren". She clinched the opportunity and proved her mettle. From then she moved steps ahead and acted as the leading lady in "Raja Nagam" and "Ungaveettu Kalyanam". She is at present doing important roles in a number of Tamil films.

Film News In Pictures

This young lady in skirt seem to be happily dreaming about her future. 'Vennira Adai' Nirmala in "Mamiyar Veedu".

Terrified Jayalakshmi, a newface, as she appears in "Mayangugiral Oru Mathu".

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